

Existing law (Ch.C. Art. 305) provides for the jurisdiction of the juvenile court in certain matters.

New law retains existing law and adds that when a child is charged with certain offenses, the court shall notify the child of the registration requirements for a sex offender.

Existing law (Ch.C. Art. 804(3)) provides for the definition of a "delinquent act".

New law retains existing law and adds illegal possession of a firearm to the definition which categorizes the action as a delinquency case rather than a FINS case.

Prior law (Ch.C. Art. 841) provided that an informal adjustment agreement may not be used against the declarant over objection. Also provided that an incriminating statement may not be used against the child over objection in an adjudication hearing or criminal trial.

New law retains prior law and adds that any medical examination may not occur until the clerk of court gives five-days notice to all parties and provides that any incriminating statement made by the child shall not be used against him in a subsequent proceeding.

Existing law (Ch.C. Art. 855(B)(7)) requires the court to determine if a child is capable of understanding statements about his rights and advise him of certain items.

New law retains existing law and adds that when the child is charged with certain serious offenses, the court shall notify the child regarding applicable sex offender registration requirements.

Existing law (Ch.C. Art. 858) provides for notice to the child of the motion to transfer.

New law retains existing law and adds that the court, for certain serious crimes, shall also notify the child of the applicable sex offender registration requirements.

Existing law (Ch.C. Art. 860) provides for the examination of the child subject to a motion to transfer. Provides that, unless the child waives his privilege against self-incrimination, the testimony about the medical report or its contents may not be used against the child.

New law retains existing law and adds that an examination shall not occur until five days after notice to all parties, unless waived by the child.

Existing law (Ch.C. Art. 867) provides for certain types of medical examinations of the child.

New law retains existing law but adds that an examination shall not occur until five days after notice to all parties, unless waived by the child.

New law (Ch.C. Art. 884.1) provides that the court shall provide the child with written requirements for registration as a sex offender and provides a form to be used.

Effective August 15, 2010.

(Amends Ch.C. Arts. 305(A)(1)(b) and (B)(1)(b), 804(3), 841(A) and (C), 855(B)(7), 858(B), 860(A) and (B), and 867(A) and (C); Adds Ch.C. Arts. 841(D) and 884.1)